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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

POODH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 17th February, 1877.

POLITICAL.

GENERAL.

THE *Rahbār-i-Hind* of the 10th February says,—Accounts of the district durbars and congratulatory qusidas have reached us in great numbers, and have been published in our paper. The interest taken by the natives in the assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty is a clear argument of their obedience and faithfulness. The masses are not yet aware of the assumption of the new title by the Queen, but better classes in the cities and in the country are eagerly evincing their joy upon this auspicious occasion. True, the management and supervision of these durbars were in the hands of European officers, still we are in a position to ascribe the pomp and grandeur of them to the natives. The history of India bears sufficient testimony to the well-known character of the natives for obedience and devotion to their rulers. The diffusion of uninterrupted peace and tranquillity in the country has made the British rule particularly popular with

us, and added to its permanence. With the exception of wicked persons, we do not think that a single native is unfavourably disposed towards the present rule. But the English education has produced a novel effect on our minds, and made us anxious to adopt European institutions. The Mulla and the Pundit have ceased to be our absolute leaders in all matters. We have now learnt to be led by politicians and statesmen. It is our ardent desire to secure all those rights and privileges which enlightened and educated people possess, which consist in the recognition of the weight of public opinion. The late durbar marks the removal of a great stigma from the face of Indian polity. This happy change has been attempted and accomplished since the auspicious advent of the Prince of Wales. Had Lord Lytton not yielded to the influence of the Anglo-Indians in preparing his durbar speech, the charge of incapacity and faithlessness that has been applied to the natives would have already become a thing of the past. The influence of Anglo-Indians may for a while succeed in hiding the true character of the natives, but time and experience will soon convince the Government of our true character. We cannot lay too great a stress on the fact that it does not now become the experienced administrators of the state to think natives unfit in any respect. The time has now arrived when the ability and loyalty of the natives should be openly acknowledged.

The *Taj-ul-Akhbār* of the 15th February says that no beneficial results have followed from the Delhi durbar. The Nizam especially has been treated with carelessness and indifference, and in a way incompatible with his high rank and dignity. A silver medal was presented him, no golden medal having been left in store for him. He was entitled to special honours from the Government, seeing that his family has been held in great respect since the time of the Mughul emperors, and that this was the first time that he attended a durbar. The Government holds the province of Berar in trust for him to pay the Haidarabad contingent.

He is now willing to pay the contingent himself, and therefore the province should have been restored to him at the durbar. When the Prince of Wales came to India Sir Salar Jang addressed him on the subject, and was told in reply to come to England. Accordingly Sir Salar Jang went to England, but could not succeed in gaining his object : nor has anything been done at the durbar for the nobility and talukdars of Oudh. Bearing in mind the readiness with which they made over their land to the Government and their loyalty, special favours should have been extended to them, and some measures should have been devised for their benefit. But, on the contrary, they learnt to their disgust that Oudh would be absorbed into the North-Western Provinces. Only a salute of nine guns has been sanctioned for the Rájá of Balrampur.

TURKEY.

A correspondent of the *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* of the 9th February, referring to the rejection of the proposals of the Conference by the Sultan, remarks that the interference of the European powers in the internal affairs of Turkey is really amazing. The Sultan never meddles in their affairs. Do they like to see lakhs of God's innocent creatures killed for their unjust and unlawful actions? Russia instigated the revolt of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and incited them to wage war with their liege lord. In spite of all the aid that they could receive from their co-religionists, thousands of them have perished in the field, and the survivors have been reduced to a state of helpless ruin and destitution. Russia, who was their patron, also repents her folly. If they wish to bring their troubles to a termination, they can do nothing better than to go to the Sultan and beg for mercy. He will surely pardon them, because he knows full well that Russian intrigue and instigation were at the bottom of the rebellion. When it was known in India that England was favourably disposed towards the Porte, and bent on its support, the Mussalmans of India were highly delighted, and forwarded some memorials to Her Majesty expressing their gratitude, and pray-

ing that England should always stick to that friendly policy towards the Sultan. But Lord Salisbury has now intimated to the Porte at the Conference that in case the Porte rejects the proposals of Russia, it must expect nothing in the way of assistance or support from England. Hence it is manifest that the Conference did not really meet to advise the Sultan. It was rather meant as a piece of jugglery to befool and entrap the Sultan. But Heaven stood him in good stead, and the machinations of friendly-seeming enemies proved unsuccessful. The ministers and officers of Turkey have counselled the Sultan not to listen to the proposals of any European power any more, but to deal directly with the insurgents, without yielding to any foreign interference. Military preparations are actively in progress in Turkey, and volunteers are flocking from all sides. It must be a strange kind of sympathy which the European powers feel for the Christian subjects of the Porte. To have the severity of Turkish laws towards the insurgents mitigated, they are prepared to risk enormous bloodshed on both sides. The number of the slain would far exceed the number of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, who are the cause of all this difficulty. Russia is mistaken in placing absolute confidence in her military strength. Victory does not always follow the largest armies. It is a gift of Heaven, and attends the just cause. The writer then goes on to refer to the success that has always attended the Muhammadan arms.

The Mussalmans have for the last twelve centuries retained possession of the Holy Sepulchre in spite of all the crusades undertaken by the Christians. In this very century the Czar has been several times disgracefully discomfited by the Sultan.

In the end the writer rebukes the Shah of Persia and the Amir of Cabul for their indifference, and calls upon them to assist the Sultan in maintaining the prestige of Islam. The Mussalmans of India should also help their co-religionists with money to the best of the means.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 12th February, in its correspondence columns, publishes a letter received from Aulad Ali,

Trinity College, Dublin, on the question of the collection of subscriptions in India for the relief of the wounded soldiers of Turkey. There is no reason why the Mussalmans of India should wait for permission from the Government before raising subscriptions, as has been recommended by Mirza Abas Beg. The Government need not to be troubled for permission in matters like these. Only the other day the Duke of Sutherland convened a meeting, and subscribed a lakh of rupees towards providing the poor soldiers of the Turkish army with warm clothes, and his example was followed by other Englishmen. Did he ask the permission of the Government for doing so? From this it may be safely inferred that we would not incur the displeasure of our Government by relieving our co-religionists in distress. Lakhs of rupees have been repeatedly sent from England for the relief of the sufferers in Bulgaria, and even the Sultan himself taking pity on them has built thousands of houses at the expense of the state to shelter them from the winter cold. Far from being displeased, our Empress, nay the whole world, will be pleased at our display of sympathy for our distressed brethren of the faith. The Government will rather abandon all hope of help from us in time of need, when it sees that we have no spirit of patriotism in us, and do not feel for those who are intimately connected with us by ties of religion and faith. If there be the least grain of our old enthusiasm still left in us, we should not lose this golden opportunity of assisting the Turks in the present crisis. When the late Sultan, Abdul Aziz, paid a visit to England, the whole cost of his reception and entertainment had to be borne by the Indian exchequer. But now that a terrible misfortune has befallen Turkey, not a single farthing has been contributed by India for her assistance. What sort of justice is this? It is incumbent upon the whole of India to support the Porte by money as well as by use of speech and the pen.

A correspondent of the *Nur-ul-Anwar* of the 10th February gives the particulars of the establishment of an *Anjuman-i-*

Islam at Decca for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the relief of the wounded soldiers of Turkey.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar*, of the 16th February, after adverting to the inveterate enmity of Russia towards Turkey, and the magnanimity of the Porte in granting the armistice and allowing the conference to conduct their proceedings in the arbitrary way they chose, makes the following remarks on the conduct of Lord Salisbury at the conference:—

Lord Salisbury was also present at the conference. In utter disregard of the policy of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby, he shared the views of Mr. Gladstone, and constantly asked the Sultan to accept the proposals of General Ignatieff. He is a man of sense, and was not expected to behave in this way; and being the Secretary of State for India, should have been guided in his policy by some regard for the feelings of the millions of his Mussalman subjects.

The writer then finds fault with the conference for evading the questions which were presented to it by the Turkish ministers, and highly extols the bravery and courage of the Turks in rejecting the proposals of the conference.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 10th February states that in consequence of the intended visit of the Agent to the Governor-General, the naib (minister) of the state of Tonk is on the alert, and all sorts of arrangements are carried out in secret to receive the Agent. The civil prisoners confined in the city jail are being transported to the cantonments, so that they may have no opportunity to express their grievances and complain of their illegal imprisonment, and so forth. The resident (or rather the Agent) should pay unexpected visits to find out the real state of things. He should not engage too much in amusements or shooting, so that the advantages which are counted upon from his tour may not be lost. The

just administration of Sahibzada Muhammad Abidullah Khan still lives in the memory of the people of Tonk. The Sahibzada deserves to be again appointed to the office of naib of the state.

A correspondent of the *Ashraf-ul-Akhbar* of the 11th February complains that the mismanagement of the Jodhpur state is becoming daily worse under the influence of Bhaiya Faiz-ulla Khan. In the time of Maharaja Takht Singh there was a sum of seven lakhs of rupees in the coffers of the state. On the contrary, the state is now involved in debt. Only the other day, twenty seven lakhs of rupees were borrowed from Sambar Mul. No one knows what has been done with that large sum. A great portion of it has, no doubt, found its way to Tonk, the native place of Bhaiya Faiz-ulla Khan. The pay of the office or department of the assistant (*sic*) is in arrears for the last sixteen months, and that of the faujdari for the last three years. Special men have been appointed to apprehend correspondents of newspapers, in order to ensure that these facts may not be brought to the notice of the Government. No one listens to the complaints and grievances of petitioners. Kalyan Singh, Nathuwan, and Múlchand practised oppressions and extortions upon the people. The people went to complain to the Agent, who referred them to the Maharaja. But as Bhaiya Faiz-ulla Khan had been won over by the oppressors, no one listened to their complaints at the court of the Maharaja. But it is said that the Maharaja has now appointed Mahtabji Singh, who is a very able man, *madár-ul-muhám*, although Bhaiya Faiz-ulla Khan used all his influence with the Maharaja and the Agent against him.

The same paper, on the authority of its Jaipur correspondent, notices the collection of the last kharif revenue in mauza Gullána, in the Jaipur State, first by the kamdar of Babu Hari Mohan, and afterwards by the Babu himself for the second time (*vide* "Selections" for the week ending the 3rd February, 1877, page 69).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindūstan* of the 10th February says that the two articles that lately appeared in this paper about the practice of Dr. Dickson of taking dālis from his subordinates, and about the extortion of a tax by a Sub-Engineer at Rhopar from the labourers, are perfectly true (*vide* "Selections" for the week ending the 3rd February, 1877, page 70). The European officers of Rhopar (Umbala) are notoriously dishonest. One will not be far from truth in saying that they appear to have been called out for their dishonesty from all parts of the world, and deputed to Rhopar. They commit such unworthy acts as we, natives, who are inferior to them in social position and respectability, are ashamed of. Now, for instance, the Doctor makes about one hundred prisoners work every Sunday at his private residence. Were he charged for the wages of the prisoners, say at the rate of 3 annas per diem, the cost would amount to seventy-five rupees. None the less strange is the fact that these prisoners are compelled to work even on Sundays in contravention of the strict orders of the Panjab Government. We hope that the Panjab Government will not wink at this practice of the Doctor, which involves loss to the Government and exacts unnecessary labour from the prisoners.

The same paper draws the attention of the Government to an instance of misbehaviour on the part of Mr. Gibbon, the Assistant Commissioner of Partabgarh (Oudh). One day, in the last Muharram, riding to the Karbala, Munshi Abul Muzaffar a mukhtar, saw the Assistant Commissioner coming behind him on horseback at some distance, and therefore stopped out of respect to the Assistant Commissioner. As the Assistant Commissioner came up, he made him a respectful salam. But this mode of salaming would not satisfy the Assistant Commissioner. He ordered the mukhtar to dismount, and then make him a low bow. The poor mukhtar obeyed his orders, and did as he was bid to do. The Govern-

ment should take notice of this indignity to which a respectable native has been subjected without cause. It is a matter of deep regret that the feeling of race antipathy should prevail in the present times of enlightenment, and be fraught with so much political mischief. It is these unguarded and careless acts of young European officers that are a stumbling block in the way of a friendly intercourse between the two races.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 11th February, in reference to the amalgamation of the province of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, observes that no one can justly find fault with this measure of the Government. In all its measures the Government of India has always at heart the good and prosperity of the people of India. There is no reason to suppose that the interests of the people of Oudh will suffer, simply because the seat of Government has been removed from Lucknow to Allahabad. Jabalpur is nearer to Bombay than to Nagpur, yet it is rapidly growing in prosperity; and we have no reason to wish that it were attached to the Bombay Presidency rather than to Nagpur. Several other similar instances might be quoted to illustrate this fact. No difficulty will arise in the administration of Oudh from the circumstance that the North-Western Provinces are regulation and that Oudh is non-regulation. Under the jurisdiction of the North-Western Provinces there are already two non-regulation divisions, Kumaon and Jhānsi.

The special laws and regulations of Oudh will equally continue in force even after the province has been absorbed into the North-Western Provinces. The character, the customs, the manners, and circumstances of the people of Oudh resemble those of the inhabitants of Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand. Moreover, we are further assured by the Government that the savings, effected by the amalgamation of the two provinces in having only single heads of departments for both, will be devoted to increase the efficiency of the admi-

nistration of Oudh by strengthening the lower grades of the service. In these circumstances it would be unjust and unwise to condemn the amalgamation scheme of the Government until it has had a fair trial.

The editor makes the following suggestions for the favourable consideration of the Government, in reference to the future administration of Oudh. The Oudh Secretariat office should remain at Lucknow. The revenue administration of Oudh should be conducted as at present, and not made over to the Revenue Board at Allahabad, because the present system enjoys the confidence of the land-owners. The office of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh should not be absorbed into the Allahabad High Court, seeing that the people of Oudh are accustomed to the present system, and that there are distinct laws in force in the province. The suitors of Oudh will also experience a great trouble and inconvenience in prosecuting their cases in the High Court. The administration of the Education Department of Oudh should also continue intact. If it be thought necessary to strengthen the subordinate executive and judicial services, nominations should be made from among the able members of respectable families of Oudh ; but no outsiders should be admitted. Benches of honourary judges, with limited powers, may also be established with advantage, so that the people may not have to bear the expenses of court-fee stamps. A special legislative council, including some native members also, should be constituted for Oudh on the same principles as the Bengal legislative council. Lucknow is situated near the Nepal frontier, and therefore political considerations would demand that the choice should fall on Lucknow rather than Allahabad as the seat of Government. At the same time it should be borne in mind that the administrative cost of Oudh is very little compared to that of the North-Western Provinces ; hence if Lucknow were to be the headquarters of Government, a great reduction of the state expenditure would be easily effected. Sir George Couper should also be very careful that the claims of the military officers

in civil employ, and of the uncovenanted officers in Oudh for promotion, are never overlooked.

The *Nayyir-i-Azam* of the 14th February, in continuation of the complaints against the mismanagement of the settlement office at Moradabad, already noticed in the "Selections" (*vide* "Selections" for the week ending the 13th January, 1877, page 21, and for the week ending the 20th January, 1877, page 37), publishes another communication from a correspondent on the same subject. Four misls and one entire bundle of office records are missing. When the matter was brought to the notice of the settlement officer, he ordered a thorough search to be made in the office, but all to no purpose. All the muharrirs of the office were subjected to the disgrace of shaking off their clothes at the time of leaving the office, to show that the missing papers were not with them. Four persons were suspected, and their houses were accordingly searched, but the missing papers were not found there. The writer charges the majority of the office hands with incapacity and inexperience, and even mentions the names of several munsarims and muharrirs. In the end he observes that it is rumoured that the missing misls have been found.

A correspondent of the *Taj-u'-Akhbar* of the 15th February, in an article headed "Europe has reduced India to poverty," laments the state of India, and urges upon the Government the importance of improving it. The attention of the writer is accidentally drawn to the subject by meeting few Europeans on the road splendidly dressed and driving a splendid phaeton, and then soon afterwards a crowd of natives in rags plodding along the road with slow and weary steps. The English Government deals with its subjects with justice and kindness. Our Empress makes public professions of her benevolent intentions in our favour. Then what is the cause of our present miserable condition, which is daily getting worse? None has as yet apprised our Empress with our actual condition; nor has the pitiful weep-

ing and wailing of the unfortunate native reached her ears. It is really a great anomaly that the Government does not pay the least attention to the material condition of the people, while it does so much for their mental and moral progress. Numerous schools and colleges have been established for their education. But what avails civilization to a people when they are reduced to poverty ? Now what has become of the riches of India ? Europe has drained India of all her wealth, and if the Government does not do something to prevent that little portion of it which is still left here from going to Europe, India will ere long become penniless. The native commerce, industry, and art, have all decayed, and we depend upon Europe for the supply of all articles of consumption and use. European ships daily empty their cotton goods, spirituous liquors, earthen and glass wares, on the shores of India, and carry away gold and silver in return. As regards the public service, all the high and lucrative appointments are set apart for Europeans, and the lower grades of the service are equally open both to Europeans and natives. Europeans take home all their accumulated earnings ; and as they use articles of European manufacture, even what they spend in India ultimately goes to enrich the European manufacturer. They will give any amount of money to European *tamashawalas*, but not a farthing to the native beggar. As for agriculture, the natives are not acquainted with the improved method of cultivation, and the country is periodically visited by seasons of dearth and scarcity. With the exception of Government contracts (*sic*) the entire burden of taxes falls upon the cultivator. The Government revenues, after defraying the ordinary expenses of the state, mostly go into the pockets of Europeans, and the remainder is sent to England. In these circumstances, there is nothing wonderful in India's becoming poor. It is our earnest prayer that the Government may devise means by which both classes of its subjects, the European as well as the native, may be enabled to earn their livelihood and live happily under its sway.

No doubt natives would fare far better if all foreign merchants were forbidden to trade with India. But this prohibition of foreign commerce cannot commend itself to the wise. It is incumbent upon the Government to civilize the natives and teach them the industrial arts just as it has done for its own countrymen, so that the natives may also carry on commerce with Europe, and articles of Indian manufacture may find a sale in the European market. The large amount of expenditure entailed on the Government and the people by the Education Department may be made to yield better results, if slight modifications be introduced into the educational scheme. One school should be established in each district for teaching all manner of sciences and arts. Students who are intended for the public service should receive a purely literary education, while the sons of artisans and manufacturers should first receive a literary education and then a professional training in the special industrial arts which they intend to practice in after life. Encouragement in the shape of rewards should also be given to native artisans. The native cultivator should be relieved of all other burden of taxation, excepting the revenue demand. His disputes should be decided by arbitration, so that he may be saved the heavy expense of court-fee stamps.

The *Kash-i-Patrika* of the 15th February states on good authority that Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Hari Deshmukh has been appointed the District Judge of Nassick. It is a matter of extreme joy that the Government has after all begun to admit natives to higher grades of Covenanted Civil Service, and it is also very gratifying to know that the Government of Bombay could not have made a better selection from among the natives. We hope that some other nominations will soon follow in succession. It appears from the *Pioneer* that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed Mir Amir Ali, Barrister-at-law, a Magistrate of Calcutta. So far as we can trust to our memory, this is the first instance of its kind. For these acts of kindness we offer our most cordial thanks to the Government.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* of the 13th February, in an article on the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, represents the Government of India as Destiny, the local Government (or rather Sir George Couper) as a husband, the North-Western Provinces as his wife, Oudh as his mistress, and the late Delhi durbar as the foreign country where he went to make a fortune. The husband wishes to go to the foreign country in search of a fortune, and his wife tries to dissuade him, but ultimately yields. He meets Destiny in the foreign country on his arrival, and pays him all the respect due to him as the arbiter of his fortune. Destiny requests him to take again his mistress, which he had lately discarded. He objects, urging his inability to manage two wives. Destiny overcomes his hesitation by saying that one cock can manage no less than twenty hens. He gives way, and takes his mistress by the hand. The first question she asks him is whether he had any other wife besides her. He answers in the negative, and says she is all the world to him. The newly-united pair return home. The husband knocks at his door, which is opened by his wife. His two women then begin to hammer him, with abuses and blows, right and left.

FAMINE.

The *Benares Akhbār* of the 8th February says that some years ago lakhs of people died of starvation in the Bengal famine, and that the Lieutenant-Governor was for this reason dismissed. It is now a year that famine has been raging in the Deccan, and thousands have been starved to death. The Government has generously opened relief works in the famine-stricken districts, and the native nobility have also raised subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers. But in spite of all these noble efforts of the Government and the native nobility, thousands of men are perishing. The Government is the guardian of its subjects. If people die for want of grain, whose fault is it? The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was dismissed. Will not the authorities of Madras be held responsible for the loss of human life by hunger?

The same paper urges upon the Government the expediency of asking the Railway companies to expedite the transport of grain into the famine-stricken districts. Bags of grain have been long lying at the railway stations for want of the means of carriage. The Government should spare no pains and money to save the lives of its subjects.

EDUCATION.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* of the 10th February expresses very cordial thanks in behalf of the natives of the Panjab to Lord Lytton for raising the Lahore College to the status of a University, and empowering it to confer degrees. The same paper also dwells at length on the importance and utility of the great boon bestowed on the Panjab.

POST-OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* of the 10th February complains that letters posted at tahsils Gugora and Dapalpur (Dialpur), in Montgomery, take 65 hours to reach Amritsar. The distance between either of the tahsils and Amritsar is only one hundred and twenty miles, and the tahsils are only about ten miles distant from the nearest railway station. Similarly letters posted at Lahore take 36 hours to reach the two tahsils. The main reason of this great delay is the fact that the post is allowed to lie over for twenty-four hours at Montgomery, and for twelve hours at Lahore.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 10th February condemns the way in which the municipal committee of Amritsar have disposed of the site of the old jail, which the committee purchased from the Government for sixty thousand rupees. The value of the sites was estimated at one lakh and sixty thousand rupees. But the Government was pleased to make over the tract of land to the municipality at the considerably reduced price of sixty thousand rupees, thinking that the committee would turn it to account in a way condu-

cive to the improvement of the city as regards cleanliness or healthiness, beauty, &c. From this it will appear that the purchase was made to benefit the whole community, and not a few members of the committee. There are three important objections to be urged against the way in which the land was sold by public auction. (1) Long before the time of sale, some of the members of the committee marked out the best plots of land for themselves, on which the building of shops and houses was likely to yield the greatest profit, and purchased those plots at the public auction, which was only a nominal auction as far as they were concerned. (2) According to the scheme of the committee, the land should have been put to auction in small parts which thousands of men would be ready to purchase. This system of auction would have brought in to the committee a considerably increased value. But the land was sold in large tracts so that only the members of the committee could afford to purchase them. (3) A square yard of land has cost the missionaries (who are always ready to benefit the poor people and other private purchasers) from two rupees to four rupees; while a square yard has cost the members of the municipal committee from five to twelve annas only.

It was no very difficult task to get through the auction in the way in which it has been done. Those plots of land which the members wanted were put to auction at the time when only those members were present. The Secretary is well known to be under obligations to these members. Even if any other man happened to be present on the occasion, he could not venture to outbid the influential members of the committee, who could injure him in a variety of ways. He was afraid of being thrust into prison or banished from the city in the future. The writer is of opinion that the members have been guilty of a breach of trust, as will be seen from the provisions of sections 18 and 20 of Act IV. of 1873. A bargain, which was rightly intended to yield a large profit, is likely to result in a loss which the committee

may seek to recover by fresh taxation, or some other objectionable way.

The writer also complains of the extreme severity and violence with which the Tahsildar in charge of the octroi collects the octroi dues, in the hope of getting a reward for his over zealous services, and promises to expose all his unjust ways and means in future.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 13th February, in its correspondence columns, says that Mr. Tlaghen (Mr. Tinling), the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, who is very much given to whipping (*vide* "Selections" for the week ending the 10th February, 1877, page 91), gave several cuts of his whip to a munshi of Lálá Gurmukh Rao, a wakil and member of the municipal committee, without any fault on the part of the munshi. The munshi has brought an action against the Assistant Superintendent. The writer trusts that impartial justice would be dispensed in the case.

The writer also remonstrates against the practice of the Assistants of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of keeping their own relatives as apprentices or candidates for employment in the same office.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Alam* of the 13th February regrets to say that the Jámá Masjid of Delhi has suffered from the late Delhi durbar. On the day the Viceroy entered Delhi, Europeans and Hindus entered the masjid with their shoes on, and took their seats in it to see the Viceroy's procession. This circumstance has very much hurt the feelings of the Mussalman community. Surely the Christians and the Hindus will never allow a Mussalman to enter their sacred places with his shoes on. The editor trusts that the Government will never allow the masjid to be dishonoured again in this way on any future occasion.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* of the 10th February, in its correspondence columns, notices a recent case of murder in mauza

Hindwāna, tahsil Pind-da-dal Khan. Cases of heinous crime are pretty frequent in this place, and cannot but be attributed to the inadequacy of punishment inflicted on convicts in consideration of their faithfulness in keeping secrets (*sic*).

The *Nusrat-ul-Akhbar* and the *Akhmal-ul-Akhbar* of the 11th February remonstrate against the practice of the visitors.—whether Christian, Hindu, or Parsi—entering the Jámá Masjid at Delhi with their shoes on. This practice does not obtain even at Calcutta and Bombay. The Government should, therefore, prohibit the practice also in case of Delhi, which very much hurts the religious feelings of the Mussalmans.

The *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 30th December, in its correspondence column, complains of the inconvenience to which travellers are subjected between Tahsil Bakhar and Dehra Ismail Khan. The road is intersected at several places by streams of water. If a traveller buys a pass for the mail cart, the coachman does not allow him a seat without taking a *douceur*. If he likes to go on foot, he experiences the same difficulty at the hands of the ferryman.

A correspondent of the *Safiri Budhana* of the 14th February, writing from Allahabad, bitterly complains of the way in which the examinees were treated at the last zila court pleadership examination. They had to sit on a matting dirtied by shoes, the examination days happening to be rainy days. There was great difficulty in obtaining paper and ink. Question papers falling short the questions had to be dictated. The High Court pleaders who were in charge of the examinees frequently abused them. A witty man, who happened to join the writer while he was talking with an examinee on the subject, said that if he were to attend these examinations, he would go half-dressed and armed with a stick, and that he would strike any man on the head who dared to abuse him.

The *Kashi Patrika* of the 15th February says that the *Pioneer* writes in its issue of the 13th February, that the Hindus

have not been pleased with the medals they received at the Delhi durbar, because they think that the figure of the Empress of India has been impressed on the medals to supplant Sita and Parbaty in memory. This statement of the *Pioneer*, says the editor, clearly betrays its meanness and habit of lying. Is there any the least connection between the abovementioned names? Does it not feel ashamed to make such false statements? Can the *Pioneer* name a single Hindu who entertains the views which it has imputed to the Hindu recipients of medals? We know it will not be able to mention the name of a Hindu of the lowest class even in support of its assertion.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 8th January has a rhyming address supposed to be delivered by the Viceroy to the Begam of Bhopal at the Delhi darbar. The Viceroy entreats the Begam to unveil her face, and show him the beauty which she did not withhold from Lord Northbrook. The conventional similes of the bee and the lotus, the *chakwa* bird and the moon, &c., are introduced; and the rhymes end by saying that the English do not look on women with the eye of desire, and in any case the Begam might show the Viceroy what she has shown to thousands before.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITIES.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbār,</i> ...	Agra	Urdū	Weekly	Feby. 10th 1877.	327 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
2	<i>Akhhār-i-'Am,</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 7th and 14th "	945 copies (including 336 copies taken by Government).
3	<i>Akhhār-i-'Alam,</i> ..	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 8th "	80 copies.
4	<i>Akhhār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i> ..	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Sept. 3rd, 1876, and 10th Feby., 1877.	130 "
5	<i>Akhhār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb,</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Feby. 9th 1877.	410 copies (including 250 copies taken by Government).
6	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhhār,</i> ...	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	11th "	120 copies.
7	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Aligarh	Urdū-English	Ditto	" 9th "	343 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
8	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhhār,</i> ...	Lucknow	Urdū	Bi-monthly...	10th "	100 copies.
9	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhhār,</i> ...	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	11th "	105 "
10	<i>Benares Akhhār,</i> ...	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	8th "	58 "
11	<i>Dabdhā-i-Sikandari,</i> ...	Rāmpur	Urdū	Ditto	12th "	352 "

12	Gwalior Gazette, ...	...	Gwalior	...	Hindī-Urdū	...	Ditto	...	11th	142	"
13	Jalwā-i-Tūr, ...	...	Meerut	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	8th	125	"
14	Jaipur Akhbār, Rājputana,	...	Jaipur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	9th	300	"
15	Kānamah, ...	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	11th	310 copies (in-	"
16	Kāshi Patrika, ...	...	Benares	...	Hindi	...	Bi-monthly,	...	15th	cluding 200	"
										copies taken	"
										by Govern-	"
										ment).	"
17	Khair Khwāh-i-Alam	...	Delhi	...	Urdū	...	Weekly	...	13th	160 copies.	"
18	Khair Khwāh-i-Oudh,	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly...	...	15th	30	"
19	Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb,	...	Gujranwala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	7th	500	"
20	Koh-i-Nūr, ...	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	10th	495 copies (in-	"
										cluding 30	"
										copies taken	"
										by Govern-	"
										ment).	"
21	Lama-i-Nūr, ...	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jan. 28th 1877.	57 copies.	"
22	Lauh-i-Mahfūz, ...	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Feb. 9th 1877.	85	"
23	Lawrence Gazette...	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 13th "	500 copies (in-	"
										cluding 50	"
										copies taken	"
										by Govern-	"
										ment)	"
										100 copies.	"
24	Marwar Gazette, ...	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindī-Urdū	...	Ditto	...	5th and		"
									12th Feb, 1877.		"
25	Meerut Gazette, ...	...	Meerut	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Feb. 10th 1877.	80	"
26	Mihr-i-Durakhshan,	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	" 11th "	400	"
27	Matlā-i-Nūr, ...	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" 13th "	50	"
28	Mufid-i-'Am, ...	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	" 10th "	100	"
29	Nyer-i-Azam, ...	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" 14th "	90	"
30	Najm-ul-Akhdār, ...	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 8th "	150	"
31	Nasim-i-Jaunpur,...	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jan. 30th, and		"
									7th and 13th		"
									Feby., 1877.		"

List of papers examined (concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
32	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akhhár,</i>	...	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Feby. 11th 1877.	100 copies.
33	<i>Nusrat-ul-Islám, ...</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto ...	" " "	70 "
34	<i>Núr-ul-Abshár, ...</i>	Allahabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	" 15th "	305 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govern- ment).
35	<i>Nur-ul-Afaq,</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto ...	" 10th "	200 copies.
36	<i>Núr-i-Afshan,</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly ...	" 15th "	407 "
37	<i>Núr-ul-Anwar,</i>	Ludhiana.	Ditto	Ditto ...	" 10th "	380 "
38	<i>Oudh Akhhár,</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Tri-weekly...	" 11th, 14th and 16th Feby. 1877.	700 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment).
39	<i>Oudh Punch,</i>	...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Feby. 13th 1877.	247 copies.
40	<i>Panjáb-i-Akhhár, ...</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	" 10th "	
41	<i>Patiala Akhhár, ...</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto ...	" 12th "	
42	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette,</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto ...	" " "	
43	<i>Qaiear-ul-Akhhár ...</i>	Meerut,	Ditto	Ditto ...	" 10th "	100 "
44	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind, ...</i>	Allahabad	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	" 10th and 13th, 1877.	450 "
45	<i>Riaz-ul-Akhhár, ...</i>	Lahore	Ditto		Feby. 1st 1877.	
46	<i>Rohilkhand Akhhár,</i>	Khairabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	" 10th and 14th 1877.	210 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment).
		Moradabad	Ditto	Bi-weekly, ...		

47	Sádiq-ul-Akhhár, ...	...	Bhawalpur	...	Urdú	...	Weekly	...	Feby. 5th and 12th 1877.	699 copies.
48	Safir-i-Bodhlána, ...	...	Muzaffarnagar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Feby. 7th and 14th 1877.	500 "
49	Safir-i-Hind, ...	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly...	...	Feby. 15th 1877.	150 "
50	Sayad-ul-Akhhár, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	" 10th "	260 "
51	Shams-ul-Akhhár, ...	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly...	...	" 14th "	310 "
52	Shola-i-Túr, ...	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" 13th "	295 "
53	Tahzib-ul-Ikhláq, ...	...	Aligarh,	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	" 15th "	70 "
54	Táj-ul-Akhhár, ...	...	Rámpur	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" " "	250 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Mahárája of Káshmir).
55	Tohfah-i-Káshmir,	...	Srinagar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 3rd "	
56	Umdat-ul-Akhhár,	...	Farukhabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Feby. 7th and 14th 1877.	
57	Urdú Akhhár (Akola),	...	Akola	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Feby. 10th 1877.	
58	Vakil-i-Hindustán,	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" " "	212 copies.

PRIYA DÁS,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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